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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS BREHMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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The Lighthouse Man's Story. OR, THE FOURFOLD DREAM.

If there be no city called Hippesford among the north-western towns of England, let it be there, whither I went five years ago to see the Italian hung. The name under which he suffered was supposed to be a feigned one; the crime which he expiated was that of murder; the slaying of his master and benefactor, as he slept, for the taking of a sum of money which, in all probability, he might have had for the asking. One of those atrocities, to give a reason for which baffles the student of human nature. The defense set up for Mavoranci was that of insanity; there being no doubt whatever, as to his having committed the deed; but this plea, was, in my opinion, very properly set aside. His advocate happened to be an intimate friend of mine; and it was through the interest—morbid and reprehensible, I am well aware—with which he inspired me in the unhappy criminal, that I found myself among that crowd in front of Hippesford Jail. I heard something going on near me, a little too jocose for the occasion.

"You cruel-hearted ruffian, if you dare to mock the poor wretch like that again," cried a deep, low voice, "I'll save Mr. Calcraft some trouble in your case."

The speaker was a fine, powerfully-built sailor, towering by half a head above the throng; and, under his flashing eyes and threatening eye-brows, the fellow who had provoked his wrath subsided at once his mutterings, and presently into sullen silence. Having achieved this end, he made no further observation, but kept his looks intently fixed upon the ghastly preparations above us. He alone, amidst the hum and noise of the crowd, maintained an inviolable silence, and strained his eyes upon the scaffold above, as though he would have numbered every

nail in it; the extreme anxiety of his face was remarkable even amongst those thousand eager and expectant countenances. Not caring to look upon the dreadful sight directly, I watched that face when the death-bell began to toll, as though it were a mirror, feeling sure that I would see reflected in it whatever was happening. It was burning and quivering with excitement, when the wretched criminal was carried up by three or four persons into view. Immediately after he came into sight, this fixed expression vanished as completely as though a curtain had been drawn over some picture; and as the sailor cast his looks upon the ground, I heard him mutter, in a solemn whisper, his thanks to heaven.

As the sailor and I were borne along together by the irresistible human tide, I said to him, secure of sympathy, "this is a sad sight, my friend, is it not?"

"Yes, sir," said he, "a terrible sight, indeed; but it might have been worse."

"How so?" said I.

"Well, it's a long story," he replied, "but if you like to listen to it, and to take a cup of tea with me (of which I feel the need) at my lodgings, I shall be pleased enough. It will be a relief to me, to tell it to a stranger."

So we two went up into a little room overlooking the scene, and which had been let (as had been agreed upon when he took the apartment,) throughout that morning to a party of five gentlemen (!) and a lady (!!) who had only just evacuated it. And there he told me his story:

"You must excuse me if I am a little slow at first, for you throng has fairly dazzled and dumfounded me. I am quite new to sights of this sort, thank God; nor have I ever seen so great a crowd before. I live upon the south-sea coast, where the folks are not so many as in these parts, and my own employment is a particularly solitary one. I am a lighthouse man. I sometimes pass whole weeks without seeing any other face than that of my mate, without hearing any other voice save his, and that of the seagull, and of the baffled wave which beats forever against our rock.

Even my holiday time is spent among people who pass almost as lonely lives as I do: My friends dwell at a coast-guard station, far away from any town, and indeed from me, only they can see every night our lantern burning steadily out to sea, which my mother and sister says is a great comfort to them when father is from home. It is lonesome, you see, for them to know that there is no human being save themselves within miles of them, the next post being a long distance beyond the head-land, whither often on the darkest nights, my father has to go, feeling for the white chalk heaps that are

laid down to mark the road betwixt the stations, the direction of which in old times, they say, the smugglers altered so that the poor revenue men were guided over the precipice, into the arms of death below. Twelve years ago, a vessel was cast ashore, and went to pieces one wintry night at the cliff-foot, beneath our guard-house, and all the crew, save one, were thrown by the scornful sea upon the shore, dead men; save one—."

The sailor gave an involuntary look towards the thing that hung upon the high gaol-wall there, motionless, with its ghastly cowl drawn over it—"and that man was an Italian foreigner. My people took him in, and acted towards him as Christian people should do, and he was grateful, and stayed with us, making himself as useful as he could, for weeks, for months.

When he had been our guest for near upon a year, the man who was then my mate in the lighthouse, died; and mainly through my father's recommendation the Italian was appointed to be my companion in his place. I was pleased that the poor fellow was thus provided for; but yet I had rather he had been given any other post than that; not from any assignable cause, or of course this could have been prevented; but from a vague, uncomfortable feeling that I had always had in connection with him, such as I should not have dreamed of mentioning to his prejudice. I did not mention it, I am perfectly certain, even to my mother.

When I found myself in the narrow lighthouse, alone with this man upon the waste of waters, this antipathy increased. I could not meet him on the winding stair without a shudder; I loathed his company in that little sitting-room upon the lower story, which when my old mate was with me had seemed as comfortable a parlor as need be; and when I was at work in the lantern I was forever thinking what he is doing below there, and whereabouts shall I find him when I descend? I do not think I was afraid of him, then. Time was, when I had not quailed from a death-struggle with a far more powerful man than he, and had come off victor; but still I did not fancy taking my rest in the snug little bed-chamber as of old, knowing that this man was awake, and watching, watching all the night long.

Still, beyond being reserved and taciturn, and having this something repellent about him which I cannot explain, there was nothing evil to be said against the poor Italian foreigner, and I was ashamed of myself when I reasoned about the matter, for feeling as I did.

On the night of this day, twelve years ago, the sixteenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, my father was

off-duty at home, and while he lay in his bed, combatting with a certain idea, which shadowed his mind like a nightmare, my mother shook him in piteous terror.

"Husband," cried she, "Husband, I have had a fearsome dream, and it seems so like to truth that I am miserable. Wake, wake! I do believe our George is being murdered by the Italian man!"

"Great Heavens!" cried my father. "Why I was awake just now by that very dream, and cannot shake it off my mind, do what I will. But it must be only fancy; consider how full the poor fellow has always shown himself to be of gratitude to us all, and what could he get by the murder of our George?"

"George keeps all his savings in his room at the lighthouse," returned my mother, sobbing. "I cannot help—Hark! did you hear that scream?"

Two or three screams rang through the house, as she spoke, and my sister Mary, with her hair dishevelled, and in her night-dress, rushed into the room.

"O mother! father!" cried she, "I cannot stay any longer by myself; I have dreamed a dream that haunts me whenever I shut my eyes. When I left my room just now, to come to you, I thought the Italian was at my very heels, who seemed before, in my sleep, to be murdering George. He has murdered brother George, I do believe."

"You dream that?" exclaimed her parents.

"Yes," said she; "I dreamt that he cut my brother's throat in the lighthouse."

My father rose in haste, dressed himself, and started at once, in the moonlight, for the fishing village over against the rock, which was my lonely dwelling-place. It was a good ten mile walk, and when he had been about two hours on his way, and it was five o'clock, he met me coming homeward, with a distressed and unwanted look. Little did I understand why he wrung my hand, and welcomed me so heartily, without even asking how it was that I came to be upon the chalk downlands, there, at such an hour, instead of at my post. I had a tale to tell him which I was, by that time, ashamed to relate; although I had started on the road expressly to do so.

"Father," said I, "I have done a foolish, cruel, cowardly thing."

"George," replied he, "I forgive you before you tell it to me. I am too glad to find you alive and well, for reproach; say on."

"I have quarrelled, father, with the poor Italian foreigner, although he has not deserved it. I have given him fair warning that I will not be his mate in the lighthouse any longer."

(Concluded on the 2d page.)

"Thank Heaven!" said the old man. "Nay," said I surprised enough, but it was a hard thing to do, since I had nothing whatever to justify it except a dream."

"A dream!" exclaimed my father with a look of terror. "What! Another dream? Did you dream that he was going to murder you, lad?"

"Yes, father. I dreamt that dream two hours ago; and, even now, in the broad daylight, I feel that I could not venture to sleep another night upon the rock, with that man only as my companion."

"Heaven forbid you should," responded my father, solemnly.

"I saw him," continued I, "as though with my open eyes, as I lay in my bed, with his hand kept back behind him, as though it were holding some weapon out of sight, and with murder set upon his face as plainly as though the word had been written there in blood. I was on my feet in a second, but yet not soon enough to prove that my dream was true. I thought that I heard his agile step upon the iron stair. I thought I saw a shadow fit for an instant across the door of the lantern; but when I got up there, he was trimming the lamps so naturally, and met all my angry suspicions with such astonishment and coolness, that I am upon reflection fairly staggered, and don't know what to think. So certain was I at the time, however, of the warning which my dream seemed to convey, that I bade him seek other employment elsewhere, for I would have him for my mate no longer. Then I signaled for a boat, and came on shore, intending to tell you all, and to consult upon what is best to be done in this strange business. But I am afraid you think me a fool."

Then my father, upon his part, told me of those dreams at home, and of the reason of his being upon the way whereon I had met him. It seemed to us both that the neglect of four such wonderful coincidences—to say no more—would be far from right, but that at the same time we should not be justified in punishing upon such evidence one who might be, after all, as innocent of any evil as either of us. So I turned back to the village with my father, with the intention of putting off to the rock, and coming to some arrangement with the Italian, that should not deprive him of his bread.

A little after my departure, however, it appeared that he had himself signaled for a boat, and that, taking with him what little property he possessed, he had landed, and been seen to walk away northward out of town. None of us have ever set eyes upon this man from that eventful night. Whether he is innocent, or whether he is guilty, it is not in human power to tell. So certain, however, in my arrogance, did I fear of his evil mind, that when I read in a paper of their being about to hang an Italian foreigner at this place for the murder of a man in his sleep, I came here at once to satisfy myself—in hope rather than in fear, I am ashamed to say, that this fourfold dream would be found to have had foundation. Pity for the soul of yon poor wretch, however, soon touched my heart, even before I saw him; and when I looked upon those awful lineaments, as he was lifted upon the scaffold I thanked Heaven, from the bottom of my heart, that the man was a stranger, and that our dreams, wonderful as they were and are, still need unravelling."

Here the story of the sailor ended; and presently he strode away to the railroad station of the line which was to take him home. I have never seen him since, or heard any other reference to this tale, but the circumstances under which I heard it, with all their terrible realities of vice and death, are not more firmly fixed upon my memory than are the occurrences which he related as above; neither do they bear more distinctly in my own mind, the impression of truth.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

JEWISH INTELLIGENCE.

TOKAI MOUNTAINS.—(HUNGARY.)—The number of emigrants from that country to Palestine, increases from year to year. We see that wisdom has not died with our wise men in this country.

DANUBIA PRINCIPALITIES.

Bucharest has not half the number of Jews that Jassy has. In Jassy they form almost the preponderating portion of the inhabitants; in Bucharest their number is 1110. In Jassy all business is in their hands; all speculations are carried on through them. They are mostly mechanics, traders and owners of small houses; they are divided in two sections; those who originate from German, Russian and Austrian provinces, are called the Polish; they speak a corrupt German; the other, less numerous section, originating from Southern Europe, (Spain and Turkey) are called "Franks," Spaniolas, or Turkish Jews. The latter are the most influential. Among themselves they speak a corrupt Spanish, intelligible only to themselves. Both speak in their converse with the Wallachians, the vernacular purely and correctly.

The Polish Jews do not distinguish themselves by the Polish dress; they are very generous, if not lavish.

Now to the dark side. As everywhere, the vulgar man and woman who cannot display their mental and moral worth, show off by dress, by frequent appearance at plays and pleasures; the men by playing the dash in the saloons, billiards, and by wishing about on flies and on horses, and the women by loading themselves with rich textures, gold and silver, and other trinkets—so that as plainness and neatness in ladies and gentlemen, contrast with vulgar elegance in men and women, so you may distinguish the difference at Bucharest. On Sunday particularly, it is astonishing what luxury a man with his wife bears to show. On taking a walk for the first time in the Schismedje garden, an acquaintance showed me two elegantly dressed young men, and told me they were Jewish hawkers. They easily gain what they want, but they spend all they can earn. They being as little economical as parsimonious. Being addicted to too great luxury, there can be no rich men among them. At Jassey there are a great number of Jews who are not rich; but there are but few poor. Three years ago, among the whole number of Jews, there were no more than three beggars.—*Zeitung des Judenthums.*

DESSAU.—This city in reforming their religious worship, have engaged their children into the choir. If the work is one that is meant seriously—and not as usual, merely as a performance—for our modern synagogue, in picking up her singers and players, has dropped her worshippers—we say if the work is meant as a religious service, and they will introduce sufficient element for the comprehension of the child, and omit such portions as never ought to have been admitted, Dessau ought to be imitated by other synagogues.

A young girl of Dessau, whose father joined the Christian Church before her birth, and who was brought up by her Jewish relatives, and was joined some months ago, in the bond of matrimony with an Israelite. Government interfered, but it was of no avail, as the girls had never belonged to the church.

The Ladies Society of our place (Krotoshin) published this year their first annual report. This showed its revenues from direct contributions, 96 Thalers, 28 Silvergroschen; raffling objects, objects, 133 Thalers, 8 Silvergroschen, Expenditure, 154 Thaler, 15 Silvergroschen, 7 Plenniga. Balance on hand, 75 Thaler, 23 Silvergroschen, 4 Plenniga. Of a portion of the money expended, some 40 odd children received summer and winter clothing.

AUSTRIA.—Austria (proper) is that country where the ancient, pithy Jewish benevo-

lent qualities, blend laudably with modern progress. It is our misfortune, that the so-called orthodoxy of Judaism, has preserved nothing of former ages but the ossification of some observances which have no reactive power on the observer. A man may be very orthodox and yet very wicked. Nor is modern reform any better, if as good; it is too shallow; has, in the change of the religious form, lost the substance; all its efficiency extends to the mere correction of theological views, and to esthetics; it has nothing to do with the affectives; it is merely negative. But there are here and there, some places where the ancient virtues blend with modern improvements and progress. To such places belongs Vienna. The last report of the directors of the poor, shows an increased activity of that body. They not only support the indigent with the necessary means, but pay school fees for poor children, advance money to poor mechanics, pedlars, hucksters, &c. and try every way to ameliorate the condition of the poor. The expenditure of this body for the last year was 20,568 Austrian florins, to which all Hebrew congregations contribute.

MECKLENBERG.—In no country in Europe has the reaction against the Jews been stronger than in Mecklenburg, and in no country is impiety probably carried to a greater excess than in that very Mecklenburg. From a German periodical we learn that in that duchy public worship had, in 300 churches, 228 times to be omitted because not a single individual appeared; and again, that in the same year the number of illegitimate births in 200 places amounted to one third, in 100 to one half, while in 79 literally every child born during that year was illegitimate. Yet in the same Mecklenburg emancipation is refused the Jews because it is a Christian country.

It is a lamentable case, that Jews and Christians in their very acts which they pretend to do in the name of religion, are deaf and blind to what their systems teach, and allow, instead of Law and Gospel, their passions, ignorance and selfishness to rule. We honestly state or quote—for we know not whether we have read the sentiment or it arose to us from experience, "the farther from Church the nearer Heaven;" we state our firm conviction, the farther from the popular Church the nearer Heaven; and very correctly Schiller, on viewing the gross errors and ignorance, wiles and wickedness of the creeds, said; "for very religion I have no religion;" meaning being truly religious, he could not identify himself with any creed. This appears strange, but the poet spoke his convictions: those who are acquainted with matters know that he was right. We, instead of making the world a temple, bring the world into the temple—and what a world we do bring!! if, patient reader you ween it to be such as was created by God, you are mistaken. We bring our low, dark, and corrupt world into what we misname the temple, to reflect ourselves and not to reperach. Yes, we bring our world into the church, that world which is so correctly painted by Chesterfield, and which repelled many a pure pilgrim in disgust, after finding out the disguise. Here reader, with some few alterations, see the picture:

"I have run the silly rounds of pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the church; I appraise them at their real worth, which is in truth very low; those who have only seen their outside always overrate them, but I have been behind the scenes, I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes which move the gaudy machines, and I have seen and smelt the tall low candles which illuminate the whole decoration, to the astonishment and admiration of the ignorant audience without. When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all that frivolous hurry and bustle of pleasure in the church had any reality."

Yes, this is the picture of the popular churches, and indeed, it is drawn by the blood

of the noblest of men—of the highest of our race. We have the sad office to illustrate it by an act that again happened lately in the Papal Dominions. [See "What happened in Bologna," in another column.] A similar act of which we had to report lately from Prussia. We are regardless as to what profession our fellow men belong; for no man can be saved by his profession, nor by his creed, nor by his faith. But as our convictions are our very self; who robs us or who crushes them, crushes our very self, as the issue of the melancholy case of Bologna shows. The report is given more fully in our columns than in the other organs who noticed it; it is this fullness that induced us to repeat what a number of readers have read before.

WHAT HAPPENED AT BOLOGNA.

We read in *La Presse*, of July 9th, the following event that has just now taken place at Bologna, in the Papal State. "There lives in that city a Jewish family of the name of Mortara, consisting of the head of the family, an aged, venerable merchant, with his wife and six children. Two years ago, one of the children, four years old, fell seriously ill; the servant baptised it secretly. Lately this woman made confession of it before a confessor of a congregation, which we could name, who hastened to communicate it to the Inquisition of Rome. On the 30th of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, five gens d'armes under the direction of a monk, entered the house of Mr. Mortara, telling him that he had a Christian child which they came to reclaim. At the refusal of the parents to give it up, and notwithstanding the cries and tears of the mother, the child was torn from her arms with violent force, sent to Rome, where it was placed with the foundling children. Now a fortnight has expired since the act, and the parents have received no farther information. The mother has turned insane of grief. This cruel act is known to the whole city of Bologna, where it produced a lively and painful sensation."

Such has transpired in the domains of "the Vicar of the Son of God." How different from the teachings of his master! "and when ye come," said he to his disciples, "into a house, salute it, *** and whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet. Math. 10, 12, 14; Mark, 6, 11; Luke, 9, 5. Is here any mention of gendarmes, to rob and kidnap children? And when they came to take Jesus, Peter drawing his sword, the master rebuked him, saying; "put up again thy sword in its place, for all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." Math. 26, 52. But the popular church sends six gendarmes with a monk. We say the greater the crowd the less the sense; "the nearer the popular church, the farther from heaven."

We learn from the *Zeitung des Judenthums*, that application has been made to from Bologna, to that country which has always an attentive ear for the voice of the afflicted, (read in our columns "British Benevolence") that has always been a refuge to the oppressed—to England, to desire some remedy against this most nefarious robbery invited by treason: "and" continues that Journal, "a number of our readers will remember that some years ago, a similar event took place in a city of Tuscany, (and very lately in Prussia) but the Bishop there was humane enough to listen to the imploring parents and return them their child, on condition that to her fourteenth year, access shall be allowed."

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Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered.

feb28-3m

BARRY & PATTEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

pl6-3m

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.
N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.

feb12-G&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.

Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality.

feb27

D. WOLF,
Second-street, between Minnie and Mission.

Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness.

pl63m

CHEZ **"KOSHER"** **CHEZ**

DANIEL HARRIS,

Winchester Market,
Kearny-street, between Pine and Bush,
No. 88..

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c. &c.

Also VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B. Orders to any part of the City FREELY attended to with promptness.

Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCHET.

Im-3m

CHEZ **KOCHER MEAT.** **CHEZ**

Joseph Frankenheimer,
CORNER OF SANSCOME, MARKET AND SUTTER STS.

HAS ALWAYS ON hand an assortment of KOSHER MEAT, fresh and smoked.

SMOKED TONGUES, BEEF and SAUSAGES.

well cured and of excellent quality. Customers served punctually at any part of the city.

ap6t

MR. B. SILVERBLAT,

Is employed as Shochet by the following butchers:

YALE ABRAHAM. See advertisement.

FRANKENHEIMER, do.

S. OCHS, do.

B. ADLER, do.

aug13tf

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FRANKENHEIMER, do.

S. OCHS, do.

B. ADLER, do.

ap6t

CHEZ **CHEZ**

ISIDOR CHARLES,
PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

Shirt, Bonnet, Shoe, Notary, Jewelry, Wedding Cake
AND

All Kinds of Fancy Boxes

MADE TO ORDER.

Keeps constantly on hand Boxes of every description.

No. 112 Sacramento street,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSCOME STREETS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. ap6t

ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers,

82 Sacramento Street, Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.

Keep constantly on hand an assortment of every description.

jan 22-G&V1m

Keep constantly on hand an assortment of every description.

jan 22-G&V1m

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jan 22-G&V1m

Keep constantly on hand an assortment of every description.

jan 22-G&V1m

Keep constantly on hand an assortment of every description.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1858. (5615.)

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.,
Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome.
Members of the Order are invited to attend.
M. B. ASHIM, President.

L. KAPLAN, Secretary

A few thoughts on Death and the Dead.

BY DR. A. M. LOYEA.

The animal body is a combination of machinery so admirably constructed that, like an ingenious piece of common mechanism, it has a tendency to continue the movement or mode of action for which it was made, and which, when it began to live, it began to carry on. There are many circumstances, however, which serve, when brought into contact with it, to obstruct these natural actions, and produce disease and death.

The shortness of human life has been the subject of incessant lamentation and repining, yet without just cause; for if ultimate decay be a necessary consequence of the construction of the body and the constitution of its materials, death surely is to be considered rather as a relief from the evils of extreme old age. Indeed, when we look upon the dim eye, the tottering step, and the childish imbecility, both mental and physical of the old man, it is a melancholy consolation to reflect, that the outlets from life are so numerous, that we are likely to reach our certain goal, the grave, by some nearer and less lingering route, and thus escape the hopeless and helpless state of drivelling dotage.

Would to Heaven that the good sense of mankind would lead the civilized world to resume the ancient classical practice of burning the bodies of the dead!* Upon the funeral pile, we reduce to a heap of innocent dust, that which, in a few days, will be changed into a mass of putrefaction, tainting the air, and spreading around it, if not taken far away, horror and pestilence. The mere concealment of the decaying remnants of mortality, will not always be in our power. The "city of the tombs" is already more crowded with inhabitants than the busy streets of Constantinople; the catacombs of Paris, and the cemeteries of London are filled to overflowing.

How much better, then, for the cold and clammy clay, and the noisome graveyard, to substitute the polished vase, the marble urn, in which we may preserve deposited, the relics of "all that our souls held dear," and dwell upon the remembrance of our friends with emotions of tender melancholy, mingling with no gloomy ideas of recoiling disgust. Their ashes may thus become the inmates and the ornaments of our habitations, and their constant presence may serve to overawe us from what, being evil, would have been frowned upon by them when living, and to encourage us to those good actions, which we feel would have deserved and met with their approbation.

"That God above, from Heaven so bright,
Ever guards us with his watchful care,
And thoughtfully sometimes veils their light,
Yet, there are sunbeams everywhere!"

Instead of our way of burying the dead, the Greeks and Romans, burned them to ashes, and these they preserved in urns. Among the ancient Israelites, we only read in two passages about burning the dead: the one in the case of Saul and his sons, whose bodies probably were in a state that they could not receive the royal honors of embalming or any burial. The other case mentioned is to be found in Amos, 6, 10, where the prophet, referring to a time of famine and pestilence, speaks of burning the dead, without any further remark, which would make it appear that it was not a

novelty nor anything startling in the matter. The verse in question reads: "and (during the plague) his friend (kinsman) and he who burns him (the deceased) shall take him up, and carry the bones out of the house, etc." To refer this burning with the *Targum* and *Kimchi* to spices, or the beds of the deceased, is too far from the plain sense of the text, to be admitted in explanation.—[ED. GLEANER.]

Introduction of Baron Rothchild into the House of Parliament.

We copy the following well digested and dignified report, by an eye witness from the "Zeitung des Judenthums."

"At last the question of the Jew Bill, though in a rather indirect form and under manifold limitations and clauses on the part of the Peers, has come to a preliminary conclusion. I was present in the lower house when the Baron took the oath and his seat.

It was a scene the historical significance of which, impressed itself involuntarily upon all those present. There was a solemn silence in the hall which hushes the usual noise and bustle only on extraordinary occasions. The serenity of every countenance bespoke the consciousness that a great principle is to be discussed and resolved upon, and when Lord John Russel, the persevering representative of Jewish equality, recommended the motion that henceforth Jews should be admitted to parliament on making the oath, with the omission of the clause "on the true faiths of a Christian," a brief but characteristic debate arose, the dignified tone of which was fully adequate to the occasion. It was a concise resume of the main points insisted upon by both parties, during the eleven years debate of the question. It comprised in an easy, comprehensible form, the manifold and scattered minutiae of the questions agitated in former lively debates. The opposition had numerically the majority of speakers. With a prompt tact and in the spirit of genuine tolerance the liberals, now sure of the practical success, allowed their opponents once more decidedly to state, and in a manner to record their opinions. Can we blame them that they, for the last time, but "more in sorrow than in anger," mourned the fall of the "twelve centuries old Christianity," and when they made their protest against a step which, according to their honest convictions, must bring mischief upon the realm.

But there was no disparaging word uttered against the Jews; nay, they even emulated in eulogies on the Jewish mental and moral qualities; they spoke with enthusiasm of the "interesting race" to whom the world owed such great obligations; and particularly did they insist, with almost violent emphasis of the virtues of that man whose admittance had occupied the House so long a time. They would, by all means, clear themselves of the imputation of personal antipathies; they would base their opposition on their conviction and principles. However, that the liberal opinion might also find its expression, the hoary aged Foe, the celebrated Unitarian Minister, took the word. He expressed, in a few pithy sentences, his delight, that he had lived to see the happy moment of a new triumph of enlightenment, exclaiming, under the

lively approbation of the House, that it was impossible to object anything against the equalization of the Jews, on the ground of the history of Religion; for the morality of the New Testament was drawn from that of the Old. The House proceeded to the Votes. Introduced by Lord John Russell and John A. Smith, Baron Rothchild approached the table of the House; he pronounced the usual Formula of the Oath, with the exception of the closing clause; kissed the Hebrew Bible with his head covered,* and after the usual reverence to the Speaker of the House, who heartily pressed his hand, he took his seat next to Lord John Russell and Mr. Roebock, on the liberal side of the Hall, and in order to evince at the start his independence and opinions, he gave at the first voting, his vote against the proposition to allow candidates for Parliament to pay for carriages of their debtors.

The pale visage of d' Israeli during this scene, who plainly enough betrayed his descent, was a worthy subject of study. Proud of the race to which he owes his origin, and convinced of the great future awaiting it, he rejoiced in the consciousness of having contributed to a new victory for them."

*The Jews, as an Oriental race, like all asiatics, think it disrespectful to the majesty of Heaven, to perform any religious ceremony bare headed and shod, and though living for centuries in countries where custom has established the reverse, they still universally (with the exception of one society at Berlin) adhere to an ancient usage as far as covering the head is concerned; as to the custom of taking off the shoes, this being regarded too repellent to European usage, and probably from an ancient idea that they now are not moving on holy ground, they now disregard it, except on the day of atonement, when those who think themselves bound by the regulation of the ancients, pull off their shoes, during prayer, which lasts the whole day and the preceding eve; still keeping on their stockings.

Mercantile Honor.

In the Wertheimer "Annual for Israelites," we find the following sketch about the Jewish Merchants of Austria:

In the almost unprecedented crisis of last year, under which the commerce and industry of all Europe nearly succumbed; the Jewish representatives of commerce and industry in Austria maintained a most honorable position, and defied the storm in a most wonderful manner. The few considerable firms, which felt themselves compelled to suspend, have either honored their bills afterwards, or did avoid the effects of the law, by honorable settlements. Of such scandalous bankruptcies, as there happened in other mercantile places, no instances occurred.

The Jews of Austria have, from times immemorial, been considered the pioneers of commerce and industry; of this the last year gave us sufficient proof.

We may add that the Jewish merchants of the city of Hamburg, made similar exception; their foresight and steady course of business, enabled them to weather the storm; to bend, but not to break or succumb under it.

Mr. M. Schlesinger of Papa, has effected considerable improvement in the paper mill which he occupies on lease.

Messrs. Leop. Schlesinger, J. Reinitz and H. Neuman, possess important Pipe manufactories at Papa.

The commerce of Hungary is mainly in the hands of the Jews; from the principal place of the principality of Hveser, from Gyengyoes, it is stated that Jewish mercantile law suits belong to the most rare cases.

In the same Annual, we find the following reports about military promotions of military men. Dr. W. Derbliech was nominated imperial physician to the army. This gentleman has, since 1850, received several distinctions and promotions; he distinguishes himself as public teacher. So was Dr. Heineman distinguished. Dr. S. Hirsch, stationed at Verona, was advanced to the post of physician to the staff, which gives him the rank of a Major.

Report states two other medical gentlemen are similarly positioned.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTIVENESS.—A beef weighing 35 pounds, was lately raised at Lakeville, Sonoma county. We have seen in 1854, at a green-grocer, in Commercial street, a cabbage head the weight of which was marked 47 pounds.

On our last visit to Sacramento, we saw two squashes weighing 205 and 275 pounds; a third weighing 401 pounds dropped to the ground, when they wanted to put it on the car, and burst.

SALT LAKE.

The *Call* extracts the following from a letter of E. D. Knight, Esq., at Cedar Creek, Utah, to Mr. Johnson, of Los Angeles:

"This place contains some 1100 people, mostly English and Danes. They are now building a pretty town. The country is poor and the people are without money, and in many instances are in want of the necessary clothing and groceries.

"There are \$200,000 worth of goods in Salt Lake City, but the Mormons will not buy them. Their leaders are preaching against it from the pulpit, and urging upon the people to make their own clothes, keep their sheep and raise cotton, make shoes, &c., &c., &c., and not sell a hock of stock to go out of the Territory. There is no chance for speculation here from off this people.

"This is a miserable country; dry, barren and desolate in Summer—cold, bleak and cheerless in Winter. No people under heaven except the Mormons could live here, nor they unless they were taught to believe that this Territory is destined to be the Holy Zion of the Lord."

HOW EVER THE CHINESE PROFIT.—A Chinese newspaper, foolscap size, is printed in Jackson, and circulating among the numerous Celestials in Amador county.

MEDALS.—We have heard of two citizens of Sacramento, who were awarded gold medals at the late State Fair, but were sent silver medals in their stead. These they sent back to the officers of the Agricultural Society, and waited further advices. There is something wrong.—*Daily Call*.

EARTHQUAKES.—Three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Martinez, on Thursday, the 21st inst.

DEATH OF AN AERONAUT.—M. Poitevin, the intrepid aeronaut, whose ascent on horseback caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

BLOWN DOWN.—The magnificent flume at Jenny Lind was blown down on Thursday night, and entirely destroyed. This flume conducted water from one eminence to another, across a valley for mining purposes. It was some two thousand feet in length, and at some places two hundred and thirty feet high. The loss will not be less than twenty thousand dollars.—*Call*.

CHANGE.—Messrs. Town & Bacon have purchased the *Daily Times* and *Town Talk*.

STOCKTON.—The number of persons in Stockton under the age of eighteen years, 720. Between the ages of four and eighteen, 450. Of these, 274 were born in California, and 235 are females and 215 males. There is but one deaf person in the city, a French boy about thirteen.

The Swiss much time shortest war is the most tire our fast of two pages thumbs. We briefly as Swiss consist from equal numbers them, but a any members of the the national means insur is the 41st, ton (Eides Swiss of the territory. land, as in rope, merely themselves this point, about this ex about that of will be reme nation as it is other nation are the quiet chosen men, interference United States was intended months ago, wished to ef clement of P countries, but that the 41st christian men. It also is w five enactmen constitution, in the Parlian led against Je mutual jealo protestant and C Cantons, whi effort of one and this clau teract, by gr ment to all C was meant m Christians, th Persians or th Lastly, the land, have ha policy and il Matters bei hope never a of crowds and hunters. It is unnecessary all round the cricket near t How To Ru give the follow health 1st, sti pers; 3d, turn day 4th, take you can walk feet; 7th, have drink all the r try every new you, quack yo PRINC In 1812, a of Frances Sa death in New lite, whose co excited by a stances of her

THE CALIFORNIA.

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY, PRESIDENT.
T. M. JAMES, TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,

On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
**Nation Bank of London,
London;**
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

On Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive
Deposits, General and Special.

**EXPRESS
Warders and Commission Agents:**
SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,

Under our own open Policies, held with the best
English Companies, viz.:—
Immetry Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

WARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
Parts of the United States and Canadas, and
the "American and European Express and
Express Company" to all parts of Europe. Execute Com-
munications, make Collections and Purchases, and attend
to all matters pertaining to the Express business
FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all
and Mining Camps in California.

WARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern
For Townsend and Olympia.

San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern
and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
For the better security of ourselves and the
Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Ter-
ritories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commis-
sions specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Ap-
points" they are required to keep exposed to the
view in their places of business.

LOUIS MCLEAN, General Agent for California.

BELL, KELLIK, Superintendents.

feb26-3m

**KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ESAYERS AND COINERS,**
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.

**S. METALS AND MINERAL WATERS
ANALYZED.**

Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched
with Promptitude.

**UNDESIGNED, BANKERS AND
BON Dealers in the City of New York, have received
amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KEL-
LOGG" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San
Francisco, and cheerfully recommend their stamp
of Despatch, having tested their Assays thoroughly,
the American and European Mints.**

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD,
YORK, AUGUST, 1856.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
R. H. VANCE: the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambro-
types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM
warded by the State Fair of 1856, being the

THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,

of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
those who wish something new and beautiful, we
recommend the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPE

State, and is now prepared to take them in a style
in the United States, of any size, from the
smallest to life-size.

Also denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this
State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a
mockery to the public, being a miserable imitation of the
article.

HOTOGRAPHYS!
are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,
PLAIN AND COLORED" ever taken in the State,
graphic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c., &c.,
at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
Want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of
Montgomery and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

AGUERREAN GALLERY,
corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.

HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence in this city, gained and secured the custom and favor of not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in every style and size.

Hebdomadary sum of \$1 up to \$25, rent-
within the reach of almost every body to have a good
taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to
a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

Z. J. L. SMILEY,
**'SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.**
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS ap3

H. M. NEWHALL,
**NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.**
SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacra-
mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.
Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.
**LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,**
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A.M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick
Store on the southwest corner of California and San-
sone streets, will continue the Auction and Commission
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-
tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,
Auctioneers.

Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos. 61 and 63 Cali-
fornia-street—Sale-Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines,
Cigars and General Merchandise received and promptly
attended to.

Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the
favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their
experience and attention to their business, to deserve an
increased continuance of patronage from their friends and
the public for the future. feb26-G3m

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandise
Auction House,
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,
Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Consignors may depend upon proper attention being
bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.
feb26-G3m

CROWELL & CRANE.

Importing Wholesale

DRUGGISTS.

COR. FRONT & CLAY STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

**Offer for Sale, the larg-
est Stock in the State, at**

The lowest Market rates.

JEWELRY.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

WATCHES.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco.

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of
every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the
best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND
WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactures to order,
by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house.

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between

Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

feb28-3m

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE.**

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing
articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-
panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on
their being of the best quality, and selected with care;
and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as
satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had
been selected under their own supervision. feb28-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH MAKERS,

AND JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

**HAVE Constantly on hand a large and
beautiful assortment of**

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as
Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

Silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver caskets, silver cups,

Silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at
very low prices. mh6tf

feb28-3m

mh6tf

</div



OH, THOU! WHO DRYST THE MONRNER'S TEAR.

"He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds."—*Psalm cxviii. 3.*

Oh, Thou who dryst the monrner's tear,
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to Thee!
The friends, who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes, are flown,
And he who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone.
But thou wilt heal that broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness into wo.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hope that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is dimmed and vanished too.
Oh, who would bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy Wing of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom
Our Peace-branch from above?
Then sorrow, touched by Thee, grows
bright.
With more than rapture's ray;
As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day?

THE LOVE TOWARD THE DEAD.

To have laid a strong affection down among the dead, may be a great sorrow, but is not a real misfortune. Whatever one's aftergoings may be, there is a deposit for the future life, a stake in the better country, a part of the heart which the grave keeps holy, in spite of the "evil that is in the world." The living may change to us or we to them; sin may divide, strife may come between us, but through all times and fortunes the dead remain the same to our memories and our love. The child taken from us long ago is still the innocent lamb that was not for our holding. The early lost friend or lover is still the blessed of our youth, a hope not to be withered, a promise not to be broken, a possession wherein there is no disappointment.

As it ought to be.

A pamphlet containing the blackest calumnies against the Jews, appeared lately at Bucharest, recommended by the Metropolitan, and passing the clerical censure. The most vile passages are "A Christian killing a Jew, is safe that all his sins will be pardoned, and that heaven stands open for him after death."

The Jews (under the abominable name of Sidar) have need for their pasover of Christian blood, which is confirmed by many dignitaries of the Church."

"Christian patients should not call in aid Jewish physicians."

Now among a superstitious people like the Wallachians, who think the Metropolitan holy, and where a work confirmed by him is considered irrefutably true, this pamphlet could not but be injurious to the Jews. They very properly complained against it before their con-

suls, who expressed their contempt against it, and advised the prince of it. The rescript was; the Metropolitan be called to account; the cleric censure be abolished; the books be confiscated and burned publicly from the "Feitg Judgments."

(Continued from 1st page.)

I did not awake when the clock in the room reached that time, I said, "Henry, did you mean by my watch, or the clock?" "By your watch, sir." Very well. At the exact moment he opened his eyes and looked around, and this without any willing of mine; and what was very affecting and convincing, he could no longer speak at all, and was unconscious of all that he had said or done.

"I have said that he had no return of fits till the following Sabbath. One day after that Sabbath, he came in to his mother, much agitated, and apparently going into a fit; and making the passes, he solicited his mother to do it,—who, merely to pacify him, passed her fingers over him; and soon he fell into the mesmeric sleep, and escaped the fit. After this, he was so highly charged by his sister, that when she was in the next room, in the closet, he would instantly taste anything she tasted, eat, what she ate, etc.

"In ten days I returned and magnetized him again, and went through several of the above experiments. He always, while in the mesmeric state, declared that it benefited him, relieved all pain, and would cure him.

"After I left, at my suggestion, he was daily magnetized: his fits left him, his voice returned, the sore spots on his head and back were removed, and he recovered rapidly, till the family could no longer mesmerize him. * A man in the village was found, who could and daily did, till he appeared entirely well. On omitting it, he had a fit or two, and it was resumed; and when I last saw the father, he informed me that they considered the child cured.

"I may add, I have since cured toothache, greatly relieved tic doloreux and other pains and swellings, as well as the headache. I am not, however, a full believer in all which is affirmed of clairvoyants—what I see and know, I believe. In respect to many well-authenticated facts, I neither affirm nor deny. That there are many cases of gross deception and imposition, I fully believe. On such a subject, it can hardly be otherwise. This, however, is a reason why men of character and intelligence should investigate it, rather than otherwise. 'But it is deception.' Well, then let us expose it by a fair trial. 'But it is the work of the devil!' How do you know? What is the evidence? What harm has it done? 'Oh, bad men have used it for bad ends!' And what is there in the world that has not been so used? If it is the work of the devil, then we are not to be ignorant of his devices, and should make the examination for one's self; for ignorant and bad men will not expose his devices. From experiment and observation, I have no doubt that, as a remedial agent, mesmerism is yet to accomplish much good; and no harm can result from it, except, like all other blessings, it be abused.

"WILLIAM H. BEECHER.

"Boston June 28, 1843."

* The normal state of health of the patient being restored, they could mesmerise (affect) him no more.

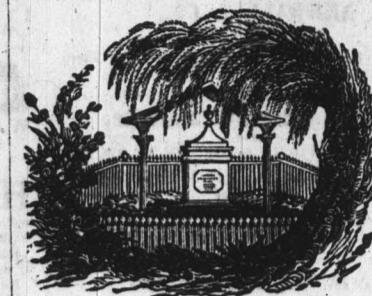
† The patient tells the nature and seat of his disease.

Small transgressions become great by frequent repetition; as small expenses, multiplied, insensibly waste a large revenue.

The world can never be so bad, but that an honest man will sometime or other be thought good for something.

TUCKER.—John W. Tucker, a name familiar all over the State of California. If you enquire, why just notice 125 Montgomery street; first the show windows: then walk in and you will see the most extensive stock of Watches, Plate Diamonds, Gold-headed Canes and specimens to surprise you. Proceed and make a purchase, as thousands have done before you, and you will see what has given the firm the wide spread reputation. Please remember 125 Montgomery street.

OBITUARY.



In this city, Oct. 18, 1858, Lilly Frances, youngest daughter of Rachel and Col. Charles S. Moses, aged 13 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Suddenly was this slender plant snatched by the hand of death from its earthly soil; leaving a widowed mother, loving sisters, and youthful friends deeply to mourn her loss. But cease cease your mournful strains; weep not your loss; it was her gain. It is a Father's hand that took the tender child to her blissful home—to her father—before the storms of life, the hand of time, the blast of sin, could mar the radiant charms which now are forever hers.

Religious Instruction.



TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Parents and Guardians are informed that our school for religious instruction of our children of both sexes, is kept at

133 Clay street, above Merchant's Exchange.

DAYS AND HOURS OF SESSION.

The school is open to all classes.
Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.
Sunday, from 9 1/2 to 12 A. M.
To the SENIOR CLASSES.
Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5 1/2 P. M.
To the JUNIOR CLASSES.
Tuesday and Thursday, from 4 to 5 1/2 P. M.

TAFFE McCAGHILL & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

AND CARPETINGS,
SACRAMENTO ST., CORNER OF FRONT.
Prints, Drills,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Ducks, Ticks,
Denims, Linens,
Towels, Diapers,
Muslins, Table Cloths, Table Covers,
Silks, Quilts, &c.
Dress Goods, Shawls,
Merinos, Cashmeres,
Laces, Parasols,
Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Fringes,
Gimp, Hosiery,
Blankets, Flannels,
Under-Shirts and
Drawers,
Colored and White,
In Minero, Silk
and Cotton.
Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, very superior.
99tf

Northern Assurance Company, 1, Moorgate st., London.

For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad. Established in 1856.—Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760 or \$6,000,000.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £180,000.

Chairman.—The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P. Director of the National Provincial Bank of England. George G. Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Anderson, 33 Mark Lane.

Thomas Newmarch Farquhar, Esq., of Messrs. Johnson, Farquhar, and Leech, 65 Moorgate st. Duncan James Kay, Esq., of Messrs. Kay, Finley & Co., 37 Threadneedle street.

Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart., 17 Charles street, St. James's Square. William Miller, Esq., of Messrs. William Miller & Co., St. Petersburg; 135 Piccadilly.

William Westgarth, Esq., of Messrs. Westgarth, Ross & Co., Melbourne; 20 Threadneedle street.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Jeafferson.

Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar and Leech.

Secretary.—A. P. Fletcher.

Vice-Secretary.—Edward Fuchs.

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 11th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending 31st January last, were submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year, £101,230 12 6—or about \$60,000, which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the profit and loss a net balance of \$10,337 11. 6. About \$54,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 422 new Policies issued during the year £9,228 8 0 \$54,000
Renewal Premiums and Interest 66,691 19 6 \$33,000

Total Revenue for the year £75,920 7 9 \$33,000

Claims during the year 23,446 12 2 \$11,000

Number of Policies current, for capital amounting to £1,977,722 11 1 \$10,000

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Amount of Accumulated Funds £386,063 3 5 \$1,000
Revenue from all Sources 184,104 6 10 \$1,000
The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7% per cent. free of Income Tax.

Progress of the Company During the Past Five Years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.	LIFE DEPARTMENT.	d		l		c		s	
		£	d	£	d	£	d	£	d
1843	4 7	£2,358	4 2	12	4	£2,354	4 2	12	4
1844	0 0	33,374	0 0	11	11	62,184	0 0	11	3
1845	0 0	77,860	10 9	6	6	67,982	18 3	9	9
1846	0 0	91,306	3 3	6	6	75,920	7 9	7	9
1847	0 0	101,230	12 2	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1848	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1849	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1850	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1851	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1852	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1853	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1854	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1855	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1856	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1857	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1858	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1859	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1860	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1861	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1862	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1863	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1864	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1865	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1866	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1867	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1868	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1869	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6
1870	0 0	101,230	12 6	6	6	88,371	12 6	6	6

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukdasha.

This society will hold its regular meeting at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

L. KAPLAN, President.

15-1f SIMON CRANE, Secretary.

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